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ment seems about to yield to the imperious demands of the Emperor who has already forced his country into the contest. Japan is in the midst of them. But Great Britain has just declared, or will have declared if the admiralty's demands are complied with, more emphatically than ever before, that she proposes to lead in the race, if it costs the last pound in her exchequer. The navy must be kept equal to any other two navies of the world, if every other department of the public service is robbed and the people bled white through excessive taxation.

At thought of this, one cannot help trembling for the future of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The British ministers and people wholly overlook ultimate results. They forget that every move they make in naval extension will be matched by the other powers, as in the past. Where and when and by what means do they suppose the rivalry will stop? Are they so blind as not to see that on sea as on land, force, of all things, is just the one thing in which the other nations, when thoroughly aroused, can compete with Great Britain most successfully? It is the height of absurdity in British statesmen not to see that an ultimate combination of powers (and not a very large combination) is possible, which could crush any possible British fleet, and that without any combination the fleets of other powers will soon be in position to neutralize all the advantages which the British navy has been supposed to possess. It is painful to have to confess that Great Britain, because of the wide sphere she now occupies in the world's affairs, has, by her continued naval extension, and the declared purpose of her government to lead at all hazards, become the guiltiest of all those powers which are seeking to maintain brutal force as the ultimate standard of judgment in international affairs.

Anglo-Saxon civilization may stand the strain of this iniquity for a long time. It has tremendously vital elements in it, which may stave off the day of ruin for many a generation. But it cannot stand the strain always, if it continues and increases. The children will reap what the fathers are sowing. Militarism of whatever form, on land or sea, if allowed to dominate, will eat the vitals out of any nation and ultimately destroy it. The selfishness and pride, the corruption and debasement of character and morals attending it will overthrow liberty, undermine justice and its administration, weaken the nation's intellectual capacity, pervert its religious ideals, and introduce the deadliest form of social disintegration. From this degeneration under the domain of force Great Britain can no more escape than Rome escaped. Her mightiest fleet cannot save her from it, nor can her shrewdest prime ministers, her lords of the admiralty, nor her longest-headed colonial secretaries.

Englishmen themselves, some of them, realize deeply the peril of the situation. The Dean of Dur-

ham recently wrote: "One notes with great regret the rapid growth of militarism in England, and the corresponding deflection from the gospel of Jesus Christ. . . I am very hopeless and feel that our attempts to create a more wholesome state of public opinion are likely to be very ineffectual against the blare of modern and vulgar jingoism. The future of Europe is very dark, and we may be drawing near to a great punishment for our unfaithfulness."

England is dear to us all, and our devoutest wish for her is that her statesmen and her people may open their eyes quickly to the dangers of the course on which they have deliberately entered, before it is too late. We wish this for our own country's sake as well as hers, for America will find it difficult, if not impossible, to resist the influence of her example. The whole of Anglo-Saxon civilization is likely to go up or down together.

Editorial Notes.

The Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society will be held in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, 1 Somerset St., Boston, on Monday, May 9th, at 2.30 P.M. The annual reports of the Board of Directors and of the Treasurer will be read, officers for the coming year will be chosen, and such other business transacted as may be brought forward. It is hoped that the importance of the cause of peace at the present time may cause a large attendance of the members. Contributions for extending the work of the Society are earnestly solicited.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 3 Somerset St., Boston, on March 28th. The meeting was given up to an earnest discussion of the strained relations between this country and Spain, and the following message was ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary of the Society and sent to President McKinley:

"To the President of the United States:

The American Peace Society, speaking through its board of directors, is impelled with unanimity to express to the President the profound satisfaction with which they observe, commend and support his policy in dealing with the relations of the United States with Spain and Cuba.

Humane men throughout the world, and nowhere so strongly as in the United States, deplore the distress and suffering of the Cuban population. Every influence possible to the United States should be exerted to exterminate these horrible conditions — every influence short of war.

We ask for no policy of cowardice, but of stern self-control. Sentiment and sympathy must yield to the strong behests of conscience. The Christian conscience of our people insists that peace is a nobler and more humane policy than war.

May God give to you, our honored President, to your

trusted Cabinet and to the Congress of the country, continued strength, courage and wisdom to adhere to a policy of peace, even if it needs great patience. We believe that such a course as you have so far pursued will, if continued a little longer, lead to a pacific solution of all the difficulties now pending — a solution which will be true to the noblest ideals and hopes of our powerful Christian nation, and at the same time in no way false to the claims of justice and humanity.”

It has been frequently asserted that the citizens of the inland states are practically all jingoistic, and in the present crisis in favor of armed intervention for the liberation of Cuba. Being acquainted with the people in the interior, we do not believe that they are even as much for war as those in the Atlantic states. The sentiment in the nation is everywhere divided and the inland has its full share of pacific feeling. Here is a memorial, which was telegraphed to the President on the 24th of March, signed by fifty prominent citizens of Colorado Springs, Col. It could have been duplicated in every part of the inland states. The author of the memorial is Gen. W. J. Palmer, who went through our civil war and knows the meaning of war as the younger men, many of whom are clamoring for immediate armed intervention, do not know it:

“To the President of the United States:

We earnestly hope that, in behalf of justice, humanity and of our own permanent national welfare, the United States will continue to refrain from hostile intervention in Cuba. A false step at this time may bring war, and it is possible for victory, by begetting a willingness to interfere in the affairs of other nations, to produce results that might be worse even than defeat.

We deplore the unfortunate suffering in Cuba, but would not have our country invite the risk of calamities much more shocking to human sympathy, or assume any responsibility for the doubtful future of a Spanish-American republic.

It is not ‘peace at any price’ that we advocate, but what we consider the truest patriotism, and the best interests of humanity.”

After strong speeches in favor of peace, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting on the 25th of March, passed the following resolutions:

“When great issues are at stake and hideous war with all its barbarities and atrocities threatens the happiness and prosperity of the people, it behooves the citizens engaged in peaceful pursuits, through their organized bodies, to declare their convictions, to the end that wise counsels may prevail in the nation and an honorable peace be maintained.

Whereas, it is the high mission and duty of commerce to cultivate peace and goodwill among men, and to promote the progress and well being of nations and peoples, it is especially fitting that the Boston Chamber of Commerce should exert its influence and speak for peace in a voice of no uncertain sound. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that we admire and heartily commend the calm and dignified attitude and conduct of the President of the United States throughout the present crisis, and we pledge him our hearty support in his purpose and endeavor to avert from our beloved country the horrors and disasters of war.

Resolved, that we also contemplate with feelings of pride the ability and moderation displayed by a worthy son of our grand old commonwealth, the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and we express our entire confidence in his wisdom and sense of right and justice.

Resolved, that we deplore and condemn, as utterly unworthy the confidence and respect of the people, the publication by the so-called sensational press of false and exaggerated statements intended to inflame the passions of the people and to bring upon them all the calamities and distress of war.

Resolved, that it is in accord with the spirit of the age and the principles and precepts of Christianity for civilized nations to submit disputed questions and differences respecting policies of administration and government to the judgment of an impartial tribunal, and we heartily favor the application of the principle of arbitration to the settlement of all international questions.

Resolved, that the sentiments and principles as expressed by Washington in his immortal farewell address, to ‘observe good faith and justice to all nations,’ and ‘to cultivate peace and harmony with all,’ are especially applicable at this time, and should ever remain to the people of the whole country their guide and inspiration.

Resolved, that we extend to the suffering people of Cuba our sympathy in their distress and recommend most earnestly the collection of money and supplies for their relief and sustenance.”

Two other short resolutions were passed, the substance of which was that the Business men of Boston would stand by the President, if war should come, after every possible means of peace had been tried and failed.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has admitted that the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii is dead, by introducing into the Senate a joint resolution to take its place. Chairman Davis, on introducing the resolution, submitted an extended report of the Committee, discussing at length the arguments in favor of annexation. There is nothing new in the Committee’s presentation of the case. It is simply a rehearsal of the arguments which all along have been brought forward in support of the project. The Senate was asked to give immediate consideration to the resolution, but the opponents of annexation at once began dilatory tactics. But there is little prospect that the resolution can be put through both Houses at this session. Certainly it cannot be gotten hurriedly through the House of Representatives, and we do not believe it can be gotten through that body at all. The manner in which the speech of Mr. Johnson of Indiana, on February 22, was received by the House makes it doubtful if a majority of the Representatives can ever be secured in favor of the resolution. Some other speeches, both for and against

annexation, have since been made in the House, members of the Foreign Affairs Committee taking part in the discussion. These preliminary speeches indicate that the House is so divided on the subject that the resolution will have to run the gantlet of a long debate. It will have to go over till the next session of Congress, and that will mean doubtless its final burial. It ought to mean that. The first part of Chairman Davis' resolution is as follows:

"The government of the republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided for by its constitution to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and to the Hawaiian islands, and to their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, forts, harbors, military equipment and all other public property of whatever kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, that said cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that said Hawaiian islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular, the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America."

The remaining parts of the resolution provide for the disposal of the Hawaiian public lands, for the temporary government of the islands until Congress decides upon a permanent form of government, the abrogation of Hawaiian treaties and the preservation of Hawaiian customs regulations until those of the United States shall be put into operation, the assumption of the public debt of Hawaii by the United States to the extent of \$4,000,000, the regulation of Chinese immigration and the appointment by the President of five commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the government of the islands.

Here are some sentences from an article on "Patriotism" in the March number of the *North American Review*, by Bishop Doane of Albany, that pack whole volumes of meaning into them: "Is not the love of man, philanthropy, consistent with the love of country, patriotism? Must the preference be *exclusive*?" "My contention is that the one is larger than the other, that the one is above the other, that the one is before the other, that the one is the foundation of the other; that the patriot is first philanthropist; that in the great brotherhood of humanity all are brothers, only those are nearest who are in the same house." "If nations are masses of individuals, governed and controlled by the same great moral principles, it must be that national selfishness is a sin." "The true patriot is, first of all, a man, one of the great brotherhood of humanity, knit in, in the mere matter of self-interest, with the human race." "The hatred of other countries is, not only not the only sign, but it is no sign at all, of the love of our own."

"Of all so-called patriotic hatreds the attempt to foster American hatred of England is the most unpardonable and the most unnatural." "While true patriotism does not consist *in* and does not consist *with* contempt and dislike for other countries, it does not consist in boastful blindness about the faults of our country and our government." "It is not courage but cowardice that makes a blustering braggart of an individual, and this is just the element that marks the jingo in national feeling." "All antagonisms of citizen against citizen, sectional, local or of different classes and conditions, are unpatriotic because they hurt the country." "Wisest and best of all the marks of a true patriot is the possession and the practice of an intelligent interest in the public affairs of his country." "The noblest strife among the nations of the world is to be *rich* in the arts and achievements of spiritual and intellectual power, *strong* in the might of justice and purity and honor, and great in the magnificent and magnanimous qualities, moral and civic, of Christian manhood. The cultivation of true patriotism will find its finest exercise of legitimate competition along such lines as these."

Four more idiots have been trying to save their honor in Europe by fighting duels. We say idiots, because any man who consents to fight a duel is, from the standpoint of right and justice, a moral idiot, no matter what the weight of his brains or the depth and complexity of their convolutions. The duel is under the ban of the law both in France and Italy, but those who wish to fight duels find little difficulty in doing so. Public opposition to the duel is so weak that it has little restraining influence. The people in both these countries are so fond of the excitement afforded by the duel that they are perfectly willing, many of them glad, to see the law trampled under foot and despised rather than forego a little temporary exhilaration of the nerves. It is a curious kind of lawlessness, not as violent and loathsome as lynching in this country, but having even less excuse for its existence. It is not only wicked, but in the highest degree stupid and idiotic. If the French authorities would arrest both Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry, fine them heavily and imprison them both for a year at hard labor, and then follow up all other duellists in the same way, it would not be five years before challenges would be unknown in France. In Italy, it would not be possible to follow this course with one of the recent duellists. He was killed in the encounter, and has gone to stand before that tribunal where he shall be judged for all the *thirty-two* duels which he had fought, and where no false public sentiment will make the trial a farce. The other Italian, who killed him, should be condemned for murder and imprisoned for life. These two Italian duellists, Signor Cavallotti and Signor Macola were both prominent mem-

bers of the national parliament and editors of influential papers. Their duel grew out of a newspaper war. Though political opponents, they were personal friends. Their seconds tried to avoid a fight, but the tyranny of public sentiment forced them on, and they had not sufficient moral courage to resist it. The duel of Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry grew out of the Zola trial. One of the "gentlemen" called the other a liar, and they appealed to the point of the sword to decide! What did this "trial" decide? Simply that both men were consummate fools.

The list of peace societies published on the first of March by the International Peace Bureau shows that there are now, including branch Societies, four hundred and twenty-two associations. Denmark leads with ninety-four groups, Sweden comes next with seventy-nine, Germany has seventy-two, Great Britain has forty-six, Norway thirty-eight, Switzerland twenty-six, France sixteen, Italy thirteen, Austria nine, Holland nine, Hungary two, Belgium, Portugal and Russia each one. In the United States there are fifteen societies, the Universal Peace Union having a number of branches besides. The number of societies is rapidly increasing in European countries. No great movement has ever had a larger number of associations organized and combined in its support. Some of the groups are, of course, small, but they are all composed of earnest, influential people. Their power for good is not to be estimated, by any means, by their size. In combination they represent a force which is every year increasing and whose momentum is soon to become irresistible.

In an editorial entitled "The Road to Ruin," the March number of *Concord* (London), commenting on Lord Salisbury's warning that a continuance of territorial expansion means breakdown for England, says: "So far it has only involved a rapid increase of military and naval expenditure, the diversion of more and more strength and skill from productive industry into destructive adventure, the impoverishment of subject races, and at home a general reaction along the whole line of social reform. The next step will be conscription; after that, if we are still impenitent, will follow some great Imperial disaster, and then the *debâcle*." Speaking of Mr. Chamberlain, *Concord* says; "Sir William Harcourt did the Colonial Secretary no injustice when he spoke of him as loving to 'ride the whirlwind and direct the storm.' He positively revels in those 'interesting situations' which are the terror of the quiet, industrious citizen. He is the Napoleon of the commercial field, the great maker of history—as history was understood by the man who said that the State is blessed which has none." "The truth is we are face to face with a new type of politician, one

for whom peace and arbitration are mere idleness, and only an ever-extending frontier offers the opportunity which his greed of power and his delight in international wrangling demand." *Concord* then arraigns with great severity "the party to whom has descended the tradition of Cobden and Bright and Gladstone" for its "weakness in this emergency." "Only *ninety-six* Liberal and Nationalist members were found to go into the lobby against the infamous injustice, the crowning meanness of the Indian Government, the decision to charge the whole cost of the Afridi campaign on the Indian Exchequer. When the 'Mother of Parliaments' has become so degraded as to sanction a crime like this, who can wonder that anarchism is propagated and autocracy flourishes? We have hardly the heart to go on to complain of the tame, silent reception of the new Army Scheme by those who should have been planning a stubborn opposition."

The American Peace Society lost by death during the month of March two prominent and very valuable members, Rev. L. H. Angier, D.D., of Boston, and Rev. J. H. Allen, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Angier, who was eighty-nine years old at the time of his death, attended the annual meeting of the Society last May and was well and very vigorous for one of his age. He kept up to the last his profound interest in the cause of international peace, which had enlisted his sympathies more than sixty years ago when William Ladd, the founder of the Society, was still living and devoting his great abilities and his splendid energies to the cause. He was full of reminiscences of the past with its brave struggles and heroic endeavors, but he kept fully abreast of the present time and was as hopeful and optimistic as a young man of twenty-five. We can never forget the fine fire in his eyes and the splendid ring of his magnificent voice when he spoke of justice, liberty and peace, and urged us all to keep up with the times, with the movement of God's Spirit in the progress of Christian civilization. Dr. Angier was a Presbyterian clergyman, and a prominent figure in his denomination. He was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society in 1865, and continued to serve in that capacity for twenty-seven years, until 1892, when he was made a vice-president and remained so until the time of his death.

Dr. Allen, who died two days before Dr. Angier, in his seventy-eighth year, was a prominent Unitarian. He entered Harvard at the age of sixteen, graduating in 1840. During his subsequent long life, he filled many important positions. He was for a number of years teacher, then pastor, lecturer on ecclesiastical history in Harvard University, and editor of the *Unitarian Review* until it was discontinued. He was one of the authors of the Allen and Greenough series of Latin text-books. One of the more recent services which he performed was the

writing of the History of Unitarianism for the American Church History Series. Dr. Allen was chosen one of the Directors of the American Peace Society in 1891, and remained such until the time of his death. He attended regularly the meetings of the Board and took a profound interest in all the great international questions of the day, especially that of arbitration as the only rational means of settling disputes. He attended the meeting of the Board in January, but was unable to take much part in its discussions, owing to sudden illness which had come upon him. Both Dr. Allen and Dr. Angier were the kind of men out of which the best civilization is builded.

Brevities.

There ought to be a law for the punishment, and even the suppression, of a newspaper that will incite to war.—*Harpers Weekly*.

. . . Maurice Yokaï, the celebrated Hungarian statesman and novelist, now in his seventy-third year, is president of the Hungarian Peace Society.

. . . Above all, it seems to me that American chivalry demands that we exercise our finest and nicest sense of honor and dignity, and impute nothing evil to the government of Spain, unless the most incontrovertible facts demonstrate such a necessity.—*Ex-Senator Edmunds*.

. . . There is no "I" in the Lord's Prayer; it is all "we"; it is all the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.—*Frances E. Willard*.

. . . Edmond Potonié-Pierre, of Fontenay-sous-Bois, France, continues to put forth his *Petits Plaidoyers contre la Guerre*. He has sent out at different times, within a few years, about forty editions of these "flying sheets." It is a unique and very useful method of propaganda.

. . . Mr. L. H. Pillsbury of Derry, N. H., long a member and officer of the American Peace Society, has been busy with his pen during the recent exciting days. He has, through the *Derry News*, given his fellow townsmen something of just the right nature to steady their nerves.

. . . Mr. D. R. Goudie of Chicago, who has just begun the publication of a new peace paper, *The Pen or Sword?* has also organized a peace association in Chicago to be called "The International Peace Association." The headquarters of the Association is at 686 Madison St.

. . . Three parties in Germany have made international arbitration a part of their program. These are the Democratic Party, the Social Democrats and the Bavarian Peasants' Union.

. . . Franz Wirth, the late President of the Frankfurt Peace Society, left a legacy of ten thousand marks to the Society.

. . . Pastor Otto Umfrid of Stuttgart, Germany, continues to give addresses in his own and other German cities. Some of his audiences number a thousand people, so great is the interest in the cause of peace.

. . . Mr. John W. Penny of Mechanic Falls, Maine, recently read a paper on the Life of William Ladd before the Maine Historical Society. At the same time he pre-

sented to the Society an oil painting of William Ladd's home at Minot, Maine. This painting had been carefully prepared, with the aid of persons still living, to represent the home as it was in William Ladd's days, sixty years ago. The American Peace Society hopes to secure a copy of the picture.

. . . The Berne Peace Bureau has published in a pamphlet of 32 pages all the resolutions passed by the eight peace congresses already held. The resolutions are classified according to subjects, and printed in French, German, and English. Mr. Ducommun, the Secretary of the Bureau, has also prepared a Key to go with the pamphlet, giving in a condensed form the substance of the resolutions.

. . . At the laying of the foundation stone of the new pier at Cannes on the tenth ult., the Prince of Wales, who laid the stone, expressed his sincere hope that France might continue to enjoy the benefits of her present government, and that cordial relations between France and Great Britain might continue, for the good of humanity.

. . . Señor Don Luis Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister, arrived in Washington on the 10th of March. He denied that he had come to Washington with a special mission. He said he hoped through sincerity and goodwill to gain the approbation of the President and the people of the United States. Señor Bernabe speaks English well, having lived at one time in Washington when his father was Minister to this country.

. . . The London *Echo* says it is well known in Court circles that Queen Victoria has declared that she will never sign another declaration of war.

. . . The Navy League in England has offered literature for use in the senior classes of elementary schools. Thirty-seven schools have already been supplied. That is a part of the program for navalizing the nation.

. . . "Utopia is usually the truth seen a little way off," says the Princess Wiszniewska, president of the Women's International Disarmament League.

. . . In a speech at Cannes on the 22d ult., the Prince of Wales said he trusted the relations between France and England would be more and more friendly. Referring to international relations in general he said that we shall not need navies and armies much longer but that we shall have universal peace. The speech was greeted with great applause.

. . . The two new battleships, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky were launched at Newport News on the 24th of March. They have each a displacement of 11,525 tons.

Do We Want War?

A SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

BY HENRY WOOD.

Under civilized conditions war has no place. A resort to brute force, whether between individuals, communities or nations, never can right a wrong. Except for the purest self-defence it is essentially a crime, and no sophistical gloss can make it otherwise. Disguise it as we may, it is simply mutual murder on a colossal scale.